

HAMBLEDON RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

1 9 4 6

Together with the Annual Report
of the Sanitary Inspector



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Hambledon Rural District Council

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

*J. E. HAINE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Diphtheria Immunisation (part-time) :

*NORA JOHNS, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Visiting Nurse :

*Mrs. E. M. E. LYDDIARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Chief Sanitary Inspector

AND

Inspector under the Petroleum Acts :

E. B. HEAD, M.R.San.I.

District Sanitary Inspectors :

J. E. HAY, M.R.San.I.

V. CALLEN, Cert. S.I.B , R.S.I. Cert. for Meat Inspector.

Officers Appointed to Assist in Rural Housing Survey :

E. A. BEST. J. W. JEPP.

Clerical Staff :

Health Department :

Chief Clerk *C. B. STUART.

Principal Assistant *Miss M. E. NUNN (on leave of absence for
Technical Training).

*Miss E. E. KING.

*Miss O. C. STEARNS.

*Miss M. H. JEFFERSON.

Medical Transport Department : Clerical Staff :

†D. O'SHEA.

†Miss A. M. WEDGWOOD.

Sanitary Inspector's Department :

G. MINETT.

R. A. BUCK.

* Also acts in similar capacity for the Guildford Rural District and Haslemere Urban District.

† Also acts in similar capacity for the Guildford Rural District.

Hambledon Rural District Council

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MILLMEAD HOUSE,
GUILDFORD.
July, 1947.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Hambledon Rural
District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1946.

Health in the District has been exceedingly good, with the birth-rate high, and the death-rate slightly lower than last year. There have been no epidemics, and the incidence of infectious disease has been less than in previous years. Diphtheria immunisation has made good progress, and there were no deaths due to diphtheria.

The need for housing accommodation has been in no way lessened, the demands more than keeping pace with the supply of new houses and requisitioned properties. Old people have been particularly hard hit, and the provision of small houses for the aged is no less urgent than the need for accommodation for families with young children. The lack of hospital accommodation and the impossibility of securing hospital treatment for the aged infirm adds to their difficulties.

The schemes for sewage disposal have made little progress owing to the difficulties of the times.

Once again I am glad to record my thanks and appreciation to the Council for the courtesy extended to me throughout the year. Similarly, I should like to put on record my appreciation of the services of the staff, who have not spared themselves under the continuing difficult conditions.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HAINE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

SUMMARY.

	1946	1945
Area in Acres	67,801	67,801
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General) ...	30,250	29,480
Number of Inhabited Houses (December)		
according to Rate Books	7,944	7,921
Rateable Value as at April 1st, 1947	£264,377	£258,364
A sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated)	£1,073 11s.4d.	£1,113 3s.1d.
Number of Births (legitimate and illegitimate)	487	401
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population	16.1	13.60
Number of Stillbirths	15	9
Number of Deaths	345	339
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	11.41	11.50
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	142	62
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year)... ..	15	12
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	30.08	29.93
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth	2	—
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.26	0.14
Death-Rate from Pneumonia (all forms) per 1,000 of the population	0.5	0.61
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population	0.36	0.41
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	0.00	0.03
Death-Rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases: Smallpox, Whooping-cough, Measles, Diarrhœa, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population	0.00	0.07
Death-Rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis of children under two years of age per 1,000 births	0.00	2.97
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.36	0.24
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	2.05	1.36
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	3.14	3.66
Death-Rate from Acute and Chronic Nephritis per 1,000 of the population	0.23	0.24

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The social conditions generally remain as described in earlier Reports. The District is mainly residential and agricultural. There are no large industrial concerns, although several smaller enterprises have developed considerably during the war.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :							Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	205	445
Illegitimate...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	42
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)									16.10
1945 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.47
For the five years, 1941 to 1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.44
Still-Births ...							Male.	Female.	Total.
							9	6	15
Rate per 1,000 total births ...									29.88
1945 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.95
Deaths (net) ...							Male.	Female.	Total.
							163	182	345
1945 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	171	339
Death-Rate ...									11.41
1945 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.50
For the five years, 1941 to 1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.77
Deaths from Puerperal Causes :							Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still-) births.		
Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0		
Other Puerperal Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		
Total ...							2	...	4.11
Total for 1945 ...							0	...	0.00
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age :									
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.80
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.97
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71.29

The following Table shows the birth- and death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the District, and for England and Wales, for 1946 and 1945.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Population.				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945
Hambledon R.D.	16.1	13.60	11.41 crude	11.50 crude	30.8	29.93	4.11	0.0
England and Wales	19.63*	16.56*	11.5*	11.4*	43†	46†	1.43	1.79

* Per 1,000 total population.

† Per 1,000 related births.

Table III on page 11 shows the birth-rates, death-rates and analysis of mortality for certain diseases during 1946 in respect of England and Wales, London and the Hambledon Rural District.

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES).
(Figures supplied by Registrar-General.)

Cause of Death		Male	Female	Total
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	—	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4.	Whooping-cough	—	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	—	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	5	5	10
7.	Other forms of tuberculosis	—	1	1
8.	Syphilitic diseases	4	—	4
9.	Influenza	6	2	8
10.	Measles	—	—	—
11.	Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	—	—	—
12.	Acute infective encephalitis ...	—	—	—
13.	Cancer of Buccal cav. and œsoph. (m), uterus (f)	1	5	6
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	6	4	10
15.	Cancer of breast	—	7	7
16.	Cancer of all other sites	19	20	39
17.	Diabetes	1	1	2
18.	Intra-cran : vasc : lesions	17	25	42
19.	Heart disease	51	44	95
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	6	10	16
21.	Bronchitis	7	4	11
22.	Pneumonia	8	7	15
23.	Other respiratory diseases	1	1	2
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	—	1	1
25.	Diarrhœa under 2 years	—	—	—
26.	Appendicitis	1	—	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	2	4	6
28.	Nephritis	1	6	7
29.	Puerperal and post-abort. sepsis ...	—	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	—	2	2
31.	Premature birth	2	2	4
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury, infant disease	4	5	9
33.	Suicide	1	5	6
34.	Road traffic accidents	2	1	3
35.	Other violent causes	2	3	5
36.	All other causes	16	17	33
All Causes		163	182	345

GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.

Births

Deaths

...

...

...

...

...

Hambledon R.D.

=====

England and Wales.

=====

=====

Extension of District

1/4/33.

*

=

Hambledon Rural District Death Rate after

correction by the Registrar-General's Com-

parability Factor.

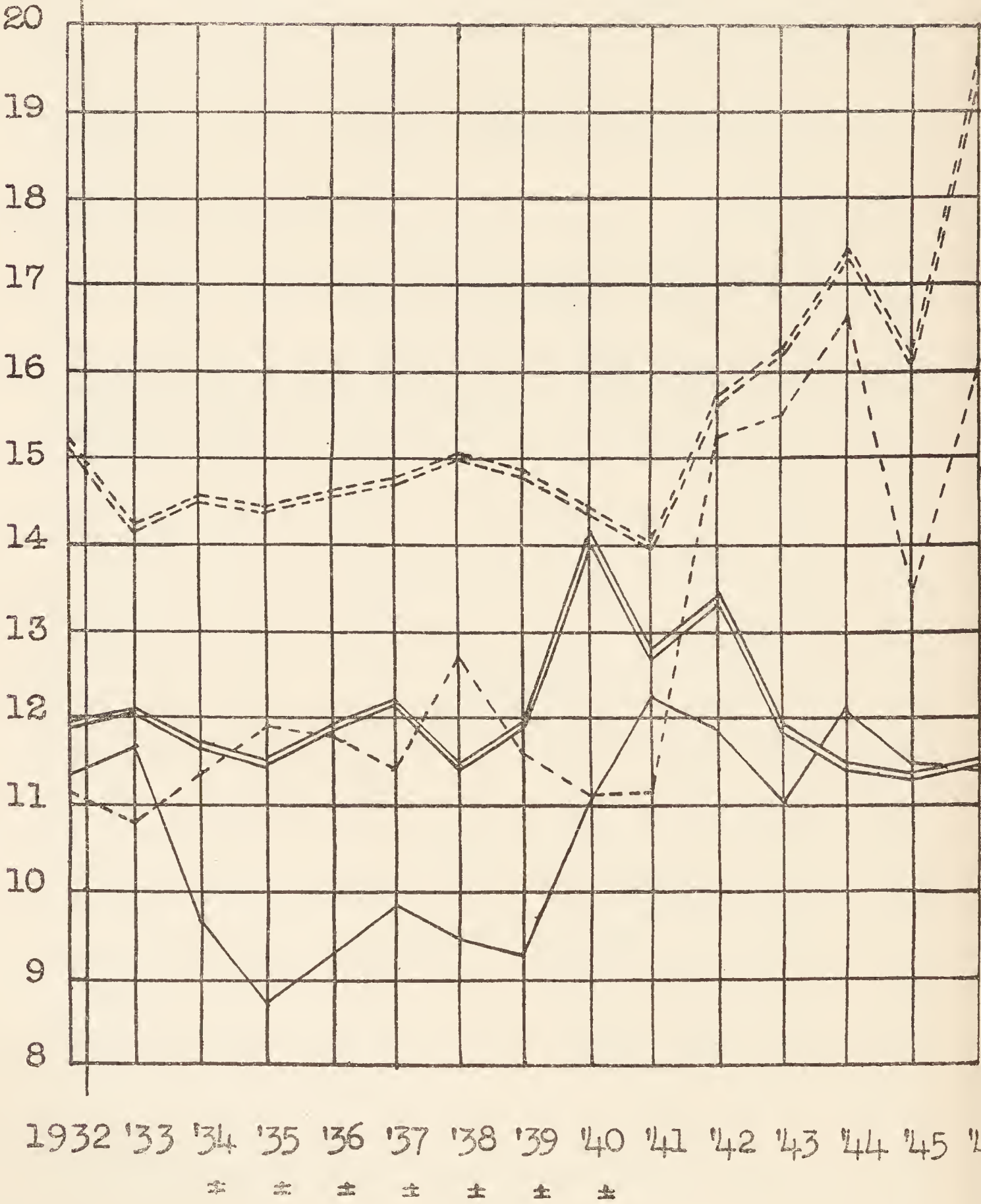


TABLE III.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1946.

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Scarlet Fever	Whooping-cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Smallpox	Measles	Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One year
England and Wales ...	19.1*	0.53*	11.5*	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.00	4.4	43†
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	22.2	0.67	12.7	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.01	6.1	46
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ...	21.3	0.59	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.14	0.00	0.00	2.8	37
London ...	21.5	0.54	12.7	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.12	—	0.01	4.2	41
Hambleton R.D....	15.7	0.5	11.41	—	—	—	—	0.26	—	—	0.00	15

*Per 1,000 total population.

†Per 1,000 related births.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological Examinations.—Routine examinations are, as in past years, made by the Pathological Department of the Royal Surrey County Hospital.

The following are details of examinations carried out during the year :

	1946	1945
Diphtheria	59	19
Scarlet Fever	25	17
Tuberculosis	11	14
Fæces	12	3
Miscellaneous	18	7
	<hr/> 125 <hr/>	<hr/> 60 <hr/>

The Ministry of Health Laboratory at Epsom has given valuable help, especially in regard to institutional outbreaks and epidemics.

Milk Analysis.—240 samples of milk were examined during the year by the Pathological Department of the Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Water Analysis.—The Counties Public Health Laboratories, 1 Broadway, Gidea Park, Essex, undertake the examination (both chemical and bacteriological) of samples of water. The number examined during 1946 was 259.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Particulars are given below of the ambulance services operating in the District :

(i) Ambulances available for the conveyance of cases of Infectious Disease :

Name of Authority	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
Farnham Joint Isolation Hospital Committee.	2 and sitting-case car	1 at Farnham Isolation Hospital 1 at Heath & Wiltshire's Garage, Farnham.	Farnham 6015.

(ii) Ambulances available for cases of Non-Infectious character:

Name of Association	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
St. John Ambulance Brigade : Cranleigh.	2	High Street, Cranleigh.	Cranleigh 9.
Guildford.	6 and sitting-case car	Woodbridge Road, Guildford.	Guildford 5334
British Red Cross Society : Godalming.	2	Church Street, Godalming.	Godalming 609

An agreement was entered into with the Haslemere Urban District Council during the year for the use of their ambulance for the Chiddingfold and Churt areas. These parts of the Hambledon Rural District are more conveniently served by an ambulance at Haslemere, particularly as the Haslemere Hospital is most often made use of.

(iii) The Medical Transport Service, which is operated jointly by the Guildford Rural and Hambledon Rural Districts Councils, has continued to work efficiently, and has been extended until 31st March, 1948, when, doubtless, all such services will be taken over by the County Council as Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act, 1946. The following table summarises the work carried out by the Service during 1946 :

No. of patients conveyed	...	...	...	...	...	4,001
Total mileage	...	...	...	...	...	78,595
No. of voluntary drivers engaged	...	...	...	...	...	68

The major part of the mileage was in respect of patients of the following hospitals :

Surrey County Council Hospitals :

(St. Luke's, Guildford, and Farnham County Hospital)	6,127
Milford Sanatorium	10,074
St. Thomas's Hospital	18,999
Royal Surrey County Hospital	20,680

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Midwives.—There are 17 Midwives practising in the Rural District supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health. They are distributed in the following parishes :

Alfold	—	Ewhurst	2
Bramley	1	Frensham	1
Busbridge	—	Hambledon	—
Chiddingfold	1	Hascombe	—
Churt... ..	3	Peperharow	—
Cranleigh	1	Thursley	1
Dockenfield	—	Tilford... ..	—
Dunsfold	1	Witley... ..	3
Elstead	1	Wonersh	—

and 2 of them are resident outside the District.

District Nurses.—District Nurses are available in every parish. This service is administered by the County Nursing Association.

Health Visitors.—There are 5 County Health Visitors in the District who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Home Nursing for Public Assistance Cases.—This scheme is operated by the Surrey County Council.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.—Centres within the District are as set out in the table below :

Centre	Address	Days of Centre
Bramley	The Corners	2nd and 4th Fridays
Chiddingfold	Village Institute	1st and 3rd Wednesdays
Cranleigh	Tring, High Street	Every Monday
Dunsfold	Winn Hall	2nd and 4th Mondays
Elstead	Congregational School Room...	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Ewhurst	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Fridays
Milford	Land Army Hostel, Cross Rds.	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Tilford	The Institute	2nd and 4th Tuesdays
Witley	British Legion Club	2nd and 4th Thursdays

At the request of the Hambledon R.D.C., the County Council established a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Alfold, which is open on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Clinics serving the District are held as follows :

Farnham ("Brightwells") ... Wednesdays at 2 p.m.
Godalming 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m.
St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. Fridays 9.30 a.m. and Monday morning. Thursday afternoon and Friday afternoon by appointment.

Orthopædic Clinic.—The Orthopædic Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Farnham Road, Guildford, on Tuesday afternoons at 1.30 p.m. In-patient treatment is provided at the St. Nicholas and St. Martin's Homes at Pyrford, and Out-patient treatment on Thursday mornings at 11 a.m.

T.B. Dispensaries.

Dispensary	Address	Day and Time for Attendance
Farnham	"Brightwells," East Street, Farnham	1st Tuesday, 5.30 p.m. ; and 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th Tuesdays in the month at 10 a.m.
Guildford	Tower House, Epsom Road, Guildford	Mondays, 2-4 p.m. Wednesdays, 2-4 p.m. Fridays, 10-12 noon.
Milford ...	Milford Sanatorium ...	Fridays (2nd and 4th), 2-4 p.m.

Venereal Diseases Clinic.—A Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, four days weekly, as follows :

Mondays (Females) 2 p.m.
Thursdays (Females) 9.30 a.m.
Thursdays (Males) 5 p.m.
Fridays (Males) 5 p.m.

The Clinics mentioned above are all administered by and under the control of the Surrey County Council, except where it is otherwise stated.

Birth Control.—The Birth Control Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, is held every 1st and 2nd Wednesday in the month at 10 a.m.

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals serving the District are as follows :

County St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, 401 beds.
Council : Farnham County Hospital, Hale Road, Farnham, 210 beds, reduced to 180 during the year.
Voluntary : Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, 229 beds.
Cranleigh Village Hospital, Cranleigh, 12 beds and 2 cots.
Haslemere and District Hospital, Haslemere, 64 beds.
Infectious Disease : Clandon Smallpox Isolation Hospital, 38 beds.
Farnham Isolation Hospital, 48 beds.

Quedley Sick Bay, Haslemere, continued in operation throughout the year, although the number of patients admitted was small. There are many children from overcrowded families who would benefit from admission, but who are debarred by the necessity of paying full maintenance costs. Quedley must be regarded as a safeguard primarily for the Residential Nurseries in the area.

Kilmory Sick Bay, Cranleigh, was closed in May on the instructions of the Ministry of Health.

The following tables give details of the cases treated in these two Sick Bays during the year :

Quedley Sick Bay.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total admitted</i>
Scabies	6
Ringworm of the body	1
Recovering Pneumonia	3
Recovering Jaundice	2
Post-Pneumonia	1
Wound on forehead	1
Scabies and Impetigo	4
Impetigo	8
Post-Tonsillectomy	1
Earache	1
Poisoned foot	1
Post-Tonsilitis	1
Poisoned foot and Impetigo on face	1
Septic spots	2
Threadworms	1
Others	5
Ringworm... ..	3
Tonsilitis	1
Suppurating Dermatitis	1
Convalescent	2
Shingles	1
Septic foot	1
Cold and earache	1
Total ...	49

Kilmory Sick Bay.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total admitted</i>
Impetigo and Scabies	4
Chickenpox	12
Mumps	20
Measles	1
	<hr/>
Total ...	37
	<hr/>

(These figures are from January, 1946, to 18th May, 1946.)

MORTUARIES.

The following mortuaries serve the District :

- Farnham ... (serving the parishes of Dockenfield, Elstead, Churt, Thursley, Witley, Frensham and Tilford) to which 5 bodies were removed during the year.
- Cranleigh ... (serving the parishes of Ewhurst, Alfold and Cranleigh and other nearby parishes) to which 11 bodies were removed during the year.
- Godalming ... Use is occasionally made of this mortuary and 3 bodies were removed there during 1946.

INSULIN.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2734, a regular supply of insulin is made to five patients who would be otherwise unable to afford it.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES.

All Public Water Supplies are examined regularly. Monthly bacteriological examinations are made of water from chalk wells, and quarterly of all others, while chemical analyses are made each spring and autumn.

Well supplies, of which there are still some hundreds in the area, are examined when attention is directed to them for any reason.

The following extensions of main water distribution have been agreed by the Council :

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACT, 1944. PROPOSED WATER MAIN EXTENSIONS.

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>No. of Properties to be Served</i>
1	Extension from Highfield Lane, Thursley, to Upper Highfield, Thursley.	6 (completed early in 1947)
2	Extension from Red Lion Inn, Thursley, to Bowlhead Green, Thursley.	23
3	Extension from Amberley Farm, Milford, to Oxenford Farm, Milford.	8 including 1 Agricultural Camp
4	Extension along Roke Lane, Witley, to Mare Hill Cottages, Witley.	8 (completed early in 1947)
5	Extension from Burningfold Farm, Dunsfold, to "Durfold," Dunsfold.	15
6	Extension from Dunsfold Rectory to Pear Tree Green, Dunsfold.	10
7	Extension from Snowdenham Lodge, Bramley, to Thorncombe Street, Bramley.	28
8	Extension from Lords Hill, Shamley Green, to Long Common, Shamley Green.	4
9	Extension along Stroud Lane to join up with existing main in Cranleigh Road, Shamley Green.	14
10	Extension from Grafham School, Bramley, to Selhurst Common, Bramley.	19
11	Extension from Alfold Crossways, to Vastbridge Cottages, Alfold.	14
12	Extension from "Boy and Donkey," Knowle Lane, Cranleigh, to Baynards.	43

WATER SUPPLY.

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Main Water Internal</i>	<i>Main Water* External</i>	<i>Private Supply</i>	<i>Wells</i>	<i>Springs</i>	<i>Total No. of Houses Surveyed in each Parish</i>	<i>Total No. of Houses in each Parish</i>
Alfold	123	1	2	17	—	143	179
Bramley	388	10	9	62	—	469	694
Busbridge	102	1	28	6	—	137	196
Chiddingfold	367	—	23	28	—	418	578
Cranleigh	894	1	20	48	—	963	1,339
Dockenfield	65	—	—	—	1	66	99
Dunsfold	167	2	2	24	—	195	254
Elstead	340	1	2	19	—	362	454
Ewhurst	359	16	4	22	—	401	486
Frensham	444	3	4	12	7	470	740
Hambledon	115	2	4	18	—	139	198
Hascombe	67	1	2	7	—	77	96
Milford	396	2	—	115	—	513	1,266
Peperharow	10	—	—	18	—	28	(Miford and Witley) 36
Thursley	63	1	18	29	3	114	172
Tilford	101	6	—	4	—	111	177
Witley	293	12	30	61	1	397	See Milford
Wonersh	476	—	12	31	—	519	763
	4,770	59	160	521	12	5,522	7,727

Houses included in Survey are £25 or under (Rateable value).

The houses not included are mainly connected to main supply, although no definite figures are available.

* Houses shown as having main water (external) are supplied either by stand-pipes or pipes to wash-houses, not attached to the dwelling house.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The cesspool-emptying service has continued, and having regard to the difficulties, particularly of labour, has functioned reasonably well.

The main drainage scheme at Milford and Witley is still awaiting connection to the Godalming sewers. Conditions become ever more serious and more urgent, but there is hope that completion may be effected before the end of 1947.

A combined scheme of main drainage for Hindhead, Churt, Tilford and Frensham has been agreed with the Haslemere Urban District Council. This is obviously a much better solution than separate schemes for the two Districts. The full plans and details had not been worked out by the end of the year, but should be submitted to the Ministry of Health during 1947. Unfortunately, the work is likely to be delayed owing to the difficulties of labour and materials, despite the urgency of the requirements.

A main drainage scheme for Chiddingfold has been submitted, and a Public Inquiry was awaited at the end of the year.

The extensions of public water supplies recommended must be considered in relation to drainage of the area. However essential main water supplies are, trouble results where drainage is dependent upon cesspools, especially when sited in clay soil or waterlogged ground. The Table on page 18 shows the considerable number of extensions of water supplies proposed.

Early in the year the Council considered the question of sewage disposal over the whole of the Rural District and decided upon the order of urgency of the schemes already decided upon or under contemplation.

Completion of the **Milford and Witley** scheme obviously is the most urgent, as well as being the scheme that can be most speedily completed.

Second in priority is the drainage scheme at **Chiddingfold**. The general conditions in Chiddingfold are, if possible, worse than before the war, and the constant difficulties are insurmountable by any other means than a main drainage scheme.

Third in priority is **Ewhurst**, where there is constant anxiety over the drainage conditions. This is really an extension of the Cranleigh scheme, and no new disposal site has to be constructed.

Elstead is only slightly less urgent than Ewhurst. Conditions here quite definitely are worse than before the war. The land is, in those parts most affected, quite flat, and there is no means of satisfactory sewage disposal otherwise than by a main drainage scheme. This applies particularly, perhaps, in the Milford Road

and Hookley Lane localities, and in the neighbourhood of the Council houses. This scheme is likely to be a simple one and not very extensive and can, no doubt, be associated with the larger scheme embracing Hindhead, Churt, Frensham and Tilford. Conditions will be aggravated by new housing development.

Dunsfold was also considered, but the urgency cannot be compared with that obtaining in the three villages mentioned above.

Dockenfield.—In relation to the number of properties served the cost of main drainage at Dockenfield is likely to be very great. As schemes in other parishes are developed the cesspool-emptying service will be able to devote more time to Dockenfield and so relieve the nuisances, which at present are of constant occurrence. It is felt that consideration of Dockenfield can be deferred for the present, although a small disposal plant is desirable.

Tilford and Churt also require a main drainage scheme, but they will be included in the Hindhead, Tilford, Frensham, Churt and Elstead scheme, and can await the execution of that plan.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No cases of pollution were brought to our notice during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse is collected either fortnightly or monthly, and the following table gives details by parishes :

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Period of Collection</i>							
Bramley	Fortnightly.
Chiddingfold...	„
Cranleigh	„
Frensham	„
Tilford	„
Witley	„
Wonersh	„
Alfold	Monthly.
Busbridge	„
Dockenfield	„
Dunsfold	„
Elstead	„
Peperharow	„
Ewhurst	„
Hambleton	„
Hascombe	„
Thursley	„

Night Soil Collection.—Collection of night soil is carried out in the parishes of Alfold, Chiddingfold, Dunsfold, Elstead, Witley and the non-sewered parts of Bramley.

HOUSING

Substantial progress has been made with the building of new houses, and many of the serious cases of overcrowding and unsatisfactory living have been dealt with.

The number of houses completed in 1946 was 4.

The number of temporary houses completed was 13.

The number of sites cleared for erection was 17.

Contracts had been placed, as at 31st December, 1946, for a further 96 houses.

The number of applicants for re-housing, and the urgency of individual cases, continues to increase, and the general housing position now is, if anything, rather worse than at the beginning of the year. The number of cases under consideration and on the waiting list at the end of the year was 1,200.

Tenants have been selected strictly in accordance with their needs, many cases of acute distress having been dealt with. The prefabricated bungalows, especially, have required particular care in the choice of tenants because they are not suitable for large families. They are extremely well-liked by all who have been fortunate enough to secure them.

It is with great satisfaction I record that special cases put forward for re-housing on account of illhealth, and particularly tuberculosis, have received prior consideration, and in most cases have been re-housed. In all too many cases tuberculosis has been found in families living in overcrowded conditions where the spread of infection appeared to be inevitable. Satisfactory re-housing must be invaluable in preventing the spread of the disease.

A Housing Manager was appointed by the Council in June and her work is invaluable in the investigation of housing difficulties and the allocation of houses.

Requisitioned Properties.—Fourteen houses were requisitioned during 1946, providing accommodation for 38 family units. The total number of properties requisitioned to date is 56.

Squatters.—Squatters in disused military huts have given some anxiety, particularly at Dunsfold Aerodrome. Some improvements have been carried out to make the huts more habitable, but conditions are wholly undesirable, and represent a standard of living far below that aimed at, at the present time. Unfortunately many of these families will find it difficult to accommodate themselves to proper conditions when houses become available. Steps should be taken to see that occupation of these huts is abolished at the earliest possible moment and to prevent, so far as possible, any increase in the number of squatters. The effect on the children is likely to be serious by encouraging them to accept this low standard of living.

Rural Housing Survey.—The following information has been supplied by the Chief Sanitary Inspector :

The survey of working-class houses was continued during the year and it is estimated that this work will be completed in June, 1947.

4,603 houses had been surveyed at the end of the year and particulars of this work are given below :

A.	Personnel employed	...	...	...	...	...	2
B.	Total number of houses to be inspected	...	...	...	...	...	5,542
C.	Progress to 31st December, 1946	...	...	...	...	...	4,603
D.	Classified to 31st December, 1946	...	...	...	...	...	4,485
E.	Not classified	...	...	...	...	...	118

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Category 1 23%</i>	<i>Category 2 38%</i>	<i>Category 3 32%</i>	<i>Category 5 7%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Category 4 incl. in Category 3</i>
Cranleigh ...	206	483	246	28	963	28
Bramley ...	64	209	159	37	469	44
Milford	175	188	132	18	513	—
Witley	52	184	92	69	397	13
Wonersh ...	158	193	140	28	519	9
Hambledon ...	6	65	44	24	139	10
Chiddingfold	16	93	275	34	418	11
Busbridge ...	14	63	55	5	137	—
Thursley ...	7	24	53	30	114	6
Dunsfold ...	65	68	56	6	195	10
Hascombe ...	5	20	43	9	77	22
Alfold	59	51	31	2	143	2
Ewhurst ...	206	98	88	9	401	1
	1,033	1,739	1,414	299	4,485	156

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The refuse tips at Milford and Cranleigh have been well maintained, and have given no cause for complaint. They are treated regularly with Gammexane, which seems most effective in keeping down fly-breeding.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING GROUNDS.

As reported in former years, there is an increasing tendency for camps and caravans of an undesirable type to be established. The difficulty in finding housing accommodation makes many people take up this form of life. Unfortunately, a certain number of them, finding it cheap and easy, will continue the same mode of existence even when houses become available. It attracts, of course, the type of people who find it easy to lower their standard of living and difficult to improve it. It is found, moreover, that wherever a camp of this undesirable nature is established there is a tendency for other people to live in similar conditions. Constant vigilance is necessary to prevent the haphazard establishment of these camps all over the District, and unless controlled they become most undesirable and objectionable and, lacking all amenities of civilised living, must prejudice the health of all—particularly children—occupying them.

SCHOOL LAVATORIES.

Special investigation of the conditions of school lavatories was made during the year. Conditions have deteriorated. For six or seven years practically nothing has been done in the way of improvements, whilst labour difficulties have, in many cases, prevented the former strict attention to frequent and thorough cleaning. In some schools difficulties are increased by their use for other purposes, whilst in most schools the addition of canteens has made a very greatly increased load on the sanitary accommodation.

In general, the criticisms fall under the following headings :

- (1) Shortage of accommodation.
- (2) Unsatisfactory construction—sometimes due to dilapidations. In many cases there is a lack of proper ventilation and lighting, and in fact several are so dark that they cannot be properly examined. Roofs and drainage are defective, and commonly the urinals have no roof whatever.
- (3) Unsatisfactory methods of cleansing and disposal of drainage or pail contents. Frequently water for cleansing has to be carried considerable distances, and with old or infirm caretakers this obviously is not reasonable. In some cases pail contents are buried in the most primitive fashion close by the school, in others cesspool drainage is totally inadequate. Proper disinfectants are not provided. There is no provision for privacy nor special requisities for the older girls.
- (4) The washing facilities generally are insufficient, and the provision of towels is, as a general rule, absurdly inadequate.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(1) By the Local Authority	{ Permanent 4 )	...	...	...	24
	{ Temporary 20 }				
(2) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	29
Ninety-four houses were in course of erection by the Local Authority at the end of the year.					

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	110
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	...	282
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	1
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	109

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	103
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	3
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices :		
(a) By owners	...	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	1

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	3
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	---

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices :

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|---|
| (a) By owners | ... .. | 3 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | ... .. | — |

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... .. | 1 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order | ... .. | — |
| (3) Notices served under Section 11 (1), Housing Act, 1936, dwelling house closed on undertaking of owner | ... | — |

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... .. | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | — |

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY.

Full details of milk supplies in the area, with particulars of samples taken during the year, are given in the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector (see page 41).

In general, the buildings used in milk production have been maintained in satisfactory condition.

FOOD UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Details of food condemned as unfit for consumption or sent into the District for animal feeding only is given in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SHORT PARTICULARS OF MILK SAMPLING FOR THE YEARS 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946.

ANALYSES RESULTS.

Year	Number of Samples Taken	Bacterial count				Coliform Bacillus				T.B.		Methylene Blue Test Only	
		Under 10,000 per ml.	10,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 200,000	200,000 and over	Absent in all counts	Present in 1/10	Present in 1/100	Present in 1/1,000	Posi- tive	Nega- tive	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
1942	Designated 47 } 125 Undesignated 78 }	32	78	13	2	96	23	6	—	2	121	—	—
1943	Designated 57 } 163 Undesignated 106 }	32	68	41	22	152	9	2	—	4	162	—	—
1944	Designated 53 } 176 Undesignated 123 }	54	65	54	3	166	10	—	—	2	—	—	—
1945	Designated 54 } 154 Undesignated 100 }	32	69	48	5	138	11	3	2	1*	90	—	—
1946	Designated 84 } 240 Undesignated 156 }	16 30	27 45	14 17	6 12	67 115	7 15	5 14	5 12	— —	45 102	20 47	1 5

* The animal was removed and slaughtered.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

GENERAL.

One hundred and thirty-seven cases of infectious disease were notified—a big drop in numbers from the previous year and due almost entirely to the absence of a measles epidemic, which, of course, tends to recur every second year.

Disease	1945	1946
Typhus	1	—
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	70	27
Diphtheria	2	2
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	—	—
Typhoid	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	2
Pneumonia	11	6
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	1
Erysipelas	8	2
Undulant Fever	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—
Malaria	—	—
Dysentery	1	—
do (Sonné)	11	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1
Virus Encephalitis	1	—
Whooping-cough	63	54
Leprosy... ..	1	—
Measles	444	37
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	—
Totals	620	137

SMALLPOX.

No case of smallpox occurred in the District, although 36 contacts of cases came into the District. These were followed up, and the usual precautions taken.

Only 5 cases of dysentery were notified, but this does not represent the total number of cases occurring. Dysentery of the Sonn  type recurs every year, and affects considerable numbers. It is, however, of such a mild nature as a rule that few cases are notified, and many no doubt recover without consulting a doctor.

Neither of the two cases of diphtheria notified proved fatal. One was a military case, and the other a boy aged 8 years who had not been immunised.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—The figures for diphtheria immunisation have improved considerably this year, and the scheme of treatment has been revised. Treatment is now offered from the age of six months, the initial dose being 0.5 c.c. of Alum Precipitated Toxoid, the second dose (0.2 c.c.) being given about three months later.

Further progress has been made also with the re-immunisation of children, although there is still too great a tendency—owing, no doubt, to mistaken early propaganda—for parents to believe that one treatment will suffice for life. An endeavour is made to give all children one boosting dose of A.P.T. when they first attend school, and a further treatment about the age of 10.

The following tables show the amount of immunisation treatment and Schick testing carried out during 1946, together with details of the present immunisation state of all the maintained schools in the District.

Diphtheria Immunisation carried out during 1946.

0–5 years.	5–14 years.	Re-immunisation.
138	105	351

Schick Tests, 1946.

Number Tested	RESULT		
	Negative	Positive	Unknown
223	203	20	4

Immunisation State, by Schools, 1946.

SCHOOL	Children attending School			Percentage of Children Immunised %
	Total	No. Im- munised	No. not Immunised	
Alfold C. of E.	53	47	6	88.68
Bramley C. of E.	161	135	26	83.85
Chiddingfold C. of E.	127	102	25	80.32
Churt C. of E.	72	69	3	93.83
Cranleigh Infants	104	88	16	84.62
Cranleigh C. of E.	242	187	55	77.27
Dunsfold C. of E.	111	89	22	80.18
Ellen's Green C. of E.	44	37	7	84.09
Elstead C. of E....	136	127	9	93.38
Ewhurst C. of E.	69	61	8	88.41
Frensham C. of E.	58	52	6	89.65
Grafham C. of E.	64	47	17	73.44
Hambleton C. of E.	45	42	3	93.33
Hascombe C. of E.	31	26	5	86.13
Milford C. of E.	226	180	46	79.65
Thursley C. of E.	17	15	2	88.23
Tilford C. of E.	74	61	13	82.43
Witley C. of E.	128	108	20	84.38
Wonersh C. of E.	110	22	88	20.00
TOTALS	1,872	1,495	377	79.86

We know that a good many children are immunised either privately at home or in schools outside the District. While we occasionally get information with regard to the latter from the Medical Officers of Health concerned, we rarely get any from private doctors, although they are asked to notify all cases.

Food Poisoning.—One small outbreak of food poisoning was reported. Unfortunately, notification was not given us early enough for completely satisfactory investigation. It is frequently forgotten that cases of food poisoning are notifiable. As a result of investigations into the one outbreak, improvements were made in the food storage conditions, and no further cases developed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The Visiting Nurse, to whose appointment I referred in my last Report, commenced duties in May, and has proved of the greatest value. Her duties have included the treatment of scabies cases in the home, the investigation of infectious disease—including tuberculosis—and home visiting of children where immunisation against diphtheria has not been accepted or has been refused.

Her work has brought the Health Department into very much closer contact with the homes, and a great many unsatisfactory conditions have been discovered and dealt with as a result.

Following are details of the work carried out by her in the Hambledon Rural District :

	<i>Visits</i>									
Scabies	184
Personal Hygiene	5
T.B. Housing	41
Special visits	2
Schools	4
Total										236

Scabies has continued to be troublesome. By treating cases at home it has been possible to deal with families rather than individuals, and it is frequently found that when one case is notified others do exist in the same family which would be missed but for the home visit. Following are particulars of the scabies cases in the District treated during 1946 :

<i>Month</i>	<i>No. Treated</i>	
	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>
January	—	1
February	2	1
March	2	5
April	1	1
May	4	5
June	1	—
July	1	—
August	1	3
September	1	4
October	1	3
November	5	2
December	2	2
Totals	21	27

Some homes visited have been of patients returned from hospital after treatment. There is, of course, great pressure on hospital beds, and it is unavoidable that patients be sent home at the earliest possible moment, often to conditions that are entirely unsuitable. It appears that when and where possible there should be some enquiries made about home conditions before discharge, and this, of course, can be done by collaboration with the Health Department.

TYPHUS.

Seven visits were paid to persons arriving in this country from typhus-infected areas abroad.

TABLE V.—SCHOOL ABSENTEES, 1946.

School	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Scabies	Chickenpox	Measles	German Measles	Pneumonia and Toxic Nephritis	Ringworm	Mumps	Impetigo	Whooping-cough	Tonsillitis	Coughs & Colds	Totals
Alfold Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	5
Bramley C. of E.	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Chiddingfold C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	25
Churt C. of E.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Cranleigh Council (Infants)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	13	—	—	37
Cranleigh C. of E.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	22	—	—	—	—	24
Dunsfold C. of E.	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	7
Ellen's Green C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Elstead C. of E.	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	14
Ewhurst C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frensham C. of E.	—	—	1	6	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	10
Grafham C. of E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Hambledon C. of E.	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	15
Hascombe C. of E.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Milford C. of E.	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	24	—	4	—	—	36
Thursley C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Tilford C. of E.	—	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	15
Witley C. of E.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	2	11
Wonersh and Shamley Green C. of E.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	15
Totals	3	20	5	17	5	6	—	3	108	5	55	—	2	229

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES AND WHERE TREATED.

Where Treated	Opthalmia Neonatorum	Encephalitis Lethargica	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Diphtheria	Whooping-cough	C.S. Meningitis	Soné Dysentery	Leprosy	Amæbic Dysentery	Pneumonia	Acute Poliomyelitis	Erysipelas	Total
Farnham Isolation Hospital...	—	—	15	22	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	40
Redhill County Hospital. ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ottershaw Isolation Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kilmory Sick Bay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Luke's Hospital	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. Thomas's Hospital, Godalming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Military Isolation Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Jarvis Maternity Home ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Farnham County Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
At Home	—	—	22	5	—	—	52	—	3	—	—	6	—	2	90
Total	1	1	37	27	2	2	54	—	4	—	—	6	1	2	137

TABLE VI.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1946. AGE INCIDENCE.
(Other than Tuberculosis)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.												Cases Admitted to Hospital
		under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80 and Over	
Opthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	37	1	10	9	5	3	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	16
Scarlet Fever	27	—	7	8	8	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	22
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping-cough	54	6	22	23	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
C.S. Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sonné Dysentery	4	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Amœbic Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	1
Pneumonia	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	137	9	40	43	17	7	11	3	2	2	2	1	—	48

TABLE VII.
INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE (other than Tuberculosis)
PARISH BY PARISH

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Parish																	
	Alfold	Bramley	Busbridge	Cranleigh	Chiddingfold	Dunsfold	Dockenfield	Peperharow	Ewhurst	Elstead	Frensham	Hascombe	Hambledon	Tilford	Wonersh & Shamley Green	Witley	Thursley	Total
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	2	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	14	1	1	9	2	37
Scarlet Fever	...	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	2	9	...	27
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	2	...	2
Whooping-cough	1	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	30	...	54
C.S. Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Sonné Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Giardia Lambia Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	6
Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Amœbic Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leprosy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	4	5	4	3	14	1	-	-	-	7	6	1	21	10	5	54	2	137

CANCER.

There were 62 deaths from cancer during the year. The age incidence is shown in the accompanying table.

TOTAL DEATHS FROM CANCER.

Site	20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Over 80		Totals		Grand Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1946	1945
Alimen- tary ...	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	2	4	5	5	2	1	12	14	26	13
Breast ...	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	7	7	5
Lung ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	5	3	8	2
Liver ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	2
Tongue ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	3	2	1	2	8	10	18	20
1946	-	-	-	2	1	4	4	6	7	8	11	10	3	6	26	36	62	-
1945	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	4	5	6	5	7	6	3	21	21	-	42

The following table shows the deaths from cancer during the last thirteen years :

DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE LAST THIRTEEN YEARS.

Year			Male	Female	Total	Death-Rate
1934	...	...	19	27	46	1.83
1935	...	...	20	25	45	1.77
1936	...	...	22	16	38	1.49
1937	...	...	17	26	43	1.64
1938	...	...	22	29	51	1.90
1939	...	...	28	34	62	2.21
1940	...	...	14	29	43	1.35
1941	...	...	26	26	52	1.62
1942	...	...	23	37	60	1.93
1943	...	...	23	24	47	1.55
1944	...	...	37	29	66	2.17
1945	...	...	21	21	42	1.36
1946	...	...	26	36	62	2.04

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 239 cases on the Register at the end of 1946, namely, 108 males and 131 females.

The following table summarises the Tuberculosis Register as at 31st December, for the last twelve years :

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total No. on Register at 31st December
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1935	26	48	15	25	114
1936	26	51	15	23	115
1937	27	49	19	25	120
1938	27	51	21	29	128
1939	36	57	22	26	141
1940	36	67	20	34	157
1941	46	68	21	36	171
1942	47	73	23	36	179
1943	51	78	26	40	195
1944	57	84	30	42	213
1945	68	86	33	42	229
1946	77	91	31	40	239

During 1946 there were 48 new cases (primary and others) as against 38 in 1945. These 48 cases were distributed over the following parishes :—

Bramley	...	...	...	4	Frensham	...	...	...	1
Busbridge	...	...	...	2	Hambledon	...	...	...	8
Chiddingfold...	...	...	...	2	Hascombe	...	...	...	1
Churt	...	...	...	2	Shamley Green	...	...	...	2
Cranleigh	...	...	...	7	Thursley	...	...	...	3
Dunsfold	...	...	...	1	Witley...	...	...	...	13
Ewhurst	...	...	...	1	Wonersh	...	...	...	1

The following table shows the notification and deaths in the District, with the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the population during the past twelve years :

Year	Cases Notified	Notification Rate	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population
1935	27	1.06	15	0.59
1936	35	1.37	11	0.43
1937	38	1.45	14	0.50
1938	36	1.36	7	0.26
1939	37	1.21	13	0.46
1940	53	1.38	18	0.57
1941	63	1.96	14	0.46
1942	40	1.27	13	0.42
1943	37	1.22	8	0.26
1944	47	1.55	10	0.33
1945	38	1.29	7	0.24
1946	48	1.59	11	0.36

TABLE VIII. NEW CASES AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	New Cases*				Deaths†			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15—25	6	12	—	2	—	—	—	—
25—35	6	8	—	1	—	3	—	1
35—45	2	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
45—55	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	19	24	1	4	4	4	—	1
Registrar General's Figures	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	1

* Twenty-nine of these were primary notifications, 16 were persons from other areas who had come to reside in the Hamble-don Rural District during the year, and 3 cases were notified after death (i.e., from Death Returns, etc.).

† There is a difference of 2 between our Records of Deaths and the figures given by the Registrar General. One of these is due to the fact that the death occurred in an Institution in Hambledon R.D., and was allocated to this District as the patient was stated, at the time of registration of death, to be of no fixed abode. In actual fact, he had been for some time on the T.B. Register of the Guildford R.D., where he had lived in lodgings.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

This Committee held three meetings during the year. Thirteen cases were considered, and 9 (including 2 actually considered in 1945) were given assistance in the following forms :

Provision of milk to 31st March, 1946 (on which date the County Council assumed responsibility for the supply of milk)	5
Clothes	2
Mattresses, bedding, and/or bed linen	3
Towels	1
Spectacles	1
Bedroom utensils... ..	2
Cotton Wool and Gauze for dressings (supplied regularly each month)	1

Some of the cases received assistance under more than one heading. The expenditure involved by these grants was £83 12s.5d., as against £50 5s.5d., for the previous year.

In addition, it was possible to obtain assistance from outside voluntary sources, which resulted in the provision to patients of a bedstead and 9 blankets.

Thirty-three visits were made to tuberculous cases during the year by either the Sanitary Inspector or the Public Health Department Visiting Nurse.

A record response to the Christmas Seals Sale and Annual Appeal resulted in the receipt of £61 1s.2d., largely due to the receipt of £20 from the Elstead Congregational Church. £7 was received due to the efforts of a Carol Singing Party at Churt.

The Care Committee had a balance of £54 14s.8d. in hand at 31st December, 1946.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The total number of visits and inspections made during the year was 3,432, particulars of which are set out in the following table :

Visits and Inspections.

Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Refuse Collection...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Dwelling Houses inspected under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Dwelling Houses re-inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Verminous Premises re-inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Inquiries in Cases of I.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Visits <i>re</i> Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Tuberculosis (Regulations), 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Shops and Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Other Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Cow-sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	637

Visits and Inspections—*continued*.

Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Milk—Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
									<hr/> 3,432 <hr/>

NOTICES SERVED.

Statutory Notices :

(a) Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93, to abate nuisances	3
(b) Public Health Act, 1936, Section 73, to provide Ash Bins	7
(c) Housing Act, 1936, Section 9...	3
Housing Act, 1936, Section 11, Notice of Time and Place at which the question of making a Demolition Order in respect of a dwelling house will be considered	1
<hr/> 14 <hr/>	

Informal Notices 278

Results of Notices Served :

Statutory Notices complied with :

(a) By Owners	12
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	1
Informal Notices complied with	126
Informal Notices in hand	152

WATER ANALYSES.

Two hundred and fifty-nine samples of water were taken for analysis during the year.

Public Water supplies	34
Private Water supplies	18
Well Water	196
Stream Water	5
Swimming Baths	6
<hr/> 259 <hr/>	

As a result of this work, 40 houses have been provided with main water supply and 15 wells were cleansed and repaired.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The number of producers and retailers of milk on the register at the end of the year was 163.

Cow-keepers and wholesale purveyors	...	...	...	...	111
Cow-keepers and retail purveyors	...	...	...	...	34
Retail dairies	...	...	...	...	9
Retailers selling milk in the Hambledon District from premises outside the area	...	...	...	...	9
					163

Four new cow-sheds were erected and 7 additional buildings were adapted for milk production.

Seven hundred and twenty visits were made to farms and dairies, most of which were during milking hours.

PARISH	No. of Regd. Traders	Pro- ducers only	Pro- ducers & Retailers	DESIGNATION			Dairies only	Retailers outside District
				T.T.	Acc.	U.		
Alfold	8	6	2	—	3	5	—	—
Bramley	13	11	1	1	9	2	1	—
Busbridge	4	4	—	2	1	1	—	—
Chiddingfold	18	11	6	1	10	6	1	—
Cranleigh	19	16	2	7	6	5	1	—
Dockenfield	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dunsfold	10	8	2	1	5	4	—	—
Elstead	7	5	1	1	1	4	1	—
Ewhurst	20	13	2	6	3	6	3	2
Frensham and Churt... ..	8	6	1	2	3	2	—	1
Hambledon	8	6	1	2	3	2	—	—
Hascombe	4	1	2	—	—	3	—	1
Peperharow	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Thursley	7	5	2	1	1	5	—	—
Tilford	6	2	2	—	1	3	1	1
Witley	14	7	5	5	3	4	—	2
Wonersh	14	9	3	2	3	7	1	2
Total	163	111	34	31	55	59	9	9

PARTICULARS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1946.

ANALYSES RESULTS.

Quarter	Milk Grade	Bacterial count per ml.				Coliform Bacillus				Tubercular Bacillus	
		Under 10,000	10,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 200,000	200,000 and over	Absent in all counts	Present in 1/10	Present in 1/100	Present in 1/1,000	Positive	Negative
First ...	Designated (16) Undesignated (32)	4	11	1	—	16	—	—	—	—	12
		12	18	1	1	29	3	—	—	—	36
Second	Designated (18) Undesignated (30)	8	5	3	2	14	2	1	1	—	15
		10	10	5	5	21	2	2	5	—	24
Third	Designated (29) Undesignated (42)	4	11	10	4	18	5	3	3	—	8
		8	17	11	6	26	7	4	5	—	24
Fourth	Designated (21) Undesignated (52)	Methylene Blue Test				19	—	1	1	—	10
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory							
		20		1							
		47		5							

Phosphatase Test ... 2—Satisfactory.

Brucella Abortus ... 7—Positive, 4 ; Negative, 3.

Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1936.

The following Licences for production and sale of Designated milk are in force in the District :

Tuberculin Tested Producers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Accredited Producers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55

Dealers' Licences.

Accredited (Bottling Licences)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculin Tested (Bottling Licences)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculin Tested (for sale in sealed bottles only)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pasteurised (for sale in sealed bottles or containers)	...	...	...	...	...	5

Supplementary Licences.

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Accredited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Condemned as Unfit for Human Consumption.

Meat.

	Imported.			Home Killed.		
	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Pork	—	—	—	2	3	24
Beef	—	2	24	—	2	14
Bacon and Ham	—	—	5¼	—	—	—

Fish.

Haddock 9 Stone. Kippers 10 Stone.

Tinned and Bottled Foodstuffs.

	No. of Containers	Weight.		
		Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat	157	5	2	2
Fish	22	—	—	14
Fruit	11	—	—	28
Milk	84	—	2	24
Soup	67	—	1	11
Beans and Peas	58	—	3	25
Cereals	1	—	—	1
Preservatives	17	—	—	17

Other Foods.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Turnips	—	4	—	—
Loose Haricot Beans	—	—	1	16
Loose Rice	—	—	1	—
Fruit Cocktail	—	—	—	1
Australian Cheese	—	—	—	12
Sultanas	—	—	1	2
Split Peas (Loose in sacks)	—	1	3	4
Prunes (In cases)	—	—	2	19
Tea	—	—	—	7

Food Unfit for Human Consumption.

Twenty tons of unfit canned milk and other foods was released during the year to premises in the district on the understanding that it was to be used for animal or poultry feeding. These consignments were inspected and action taken to ensure that the conditions of release were fulfilled by the purchasers.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—SECTION 269.

Movable Dwellings and Camping Grounds.

Applications dealt with during the year	8	
	<i>Granted</i>	<i>Refused</i>
1. Licence to allow land to be used as site for Movable Dwellings	1	1
2. Licence to erect, or station and use Movable Dwellings	3	3

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
FACTORIES ACT, 1937, IN CONNECTION WITH
FACTORIES.

1. Inspection of Factories.

Premises	Inspections	Written Notices
FACTORIES (with mechanical power) ...	164	16
FACTORIES (without mechanical power)	38	2
OTHER PREMISES	—	—
Total	202	18

2. Defects Found in Factories.

Particulars	Number of Defects	
	Found	Remedied
WANT OF CLEANLINESS (Section 1)	12	12
OVERCROWDING (Section 2)	—	—
UNREASONABLE TEMPERATURE (Section 3)	—	—
INADEQUATE VENTILATION (Section 4) ...	—	—
INEFFECTIVE DRAINAGE OF FLOORS (Section 6)	—	—
SANITARY CONVENIENCES (Section 7) :		
Insufficient	3	3
Unsuitable or Defective	—	—
Not separate for Sexes	—	—
	15	15

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The collection of house refuse and cleansing of cesspools is carried out by the District Council in all parishes in the District.

Refuse Collection.

Five Dennis 3-ton refuse collection vehicles are used for this work.

A fortnightly collection is provided for approximately 70 per cent. of the area. The remainder has a monthly service. The District Council propose to institute a fortnightly collection throughout the whole District as soon as sufficient labour and transport are available. The refuse is disposed of by tipping at the Local Authority's tips at Cranleigh and Witley. Waste paper is collected in trailers attached to the refuse lorries and this is sorted and baled at the Depots. All refuse is sorted before disposal for separation of salvage.

Cleansing of Pail Closets.

The Council undertake the cleansing of pail closets in Alfold, Chiddingfold, Dunsfold, Elstead, Witley and non-sewered parts of Bramley. This work is carried out by means of 300-gallon tanks which can be fitted in refuse lorries for night work and in one district by horse and tank cart.

The night soil is disposed of by tipping on arable land in the District.

Cleansing of Cesspools.

Cesspools are emptied on application free of charge once in every quarter. Five Dennis (750-gallon) emptiers are used for this work. The sewage removed is disposed of by means of sludge beds on the sewage farms and on arable land by arrangement with farmers.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.

Licences.

Petroleum Spirit (garages for resale)	26	}	55
Commercial and agricultural consumers (not for resale)	24		
Local Authorities	5		
Carbide of Calcium			4
Cellulose Solution			3

